

A PROPOSED BILL FOR A CHANGE IN THE SYSTEM OF TAXATION.

An Act to Provide for the Assessment and Collection of Taxes, and the Prohibition of Monopolies.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Kansas.

Sec. 1. That the public revenues within this State shall be obtained by a tax upon capital and upon no other property, and that all capital within this State shall be subject to taxation in the manner prescribed by this act.

Sec. 2. That the term "capital" when used in this act shall include all property belonging to individuals, firms, corporations or associations which is used or adapted to be used for the purpose of gain or profit, as lands, mines, minerals, manufactories, merchandise, implements, tools, means of transportation, tax sale certificates, judgements, notes, bonds and mortgages, cash on hand or deposit, and every other form of gain making assets. It shall not include the form of private property which has passed the stage of direct money-getting purposes and is used primarily for the comfort and enjoyment of man as one's self-occupied dwelling, his furniture or family library or ornaments and means of mere taste or pleasure.

Sec. 3. The capital shall be classified according to the kind or use to which it is adapted, to wit: Farm lands, including the animals, shelters implements and material employed in farming shall be classed as farm stock, railroads, including all the means and material of transportation shall be classed as railroad stock; each class of manufactories shall be arranged under separate and appropriate heads as shall each class of merchandise and all other forms of capital.

Sec. 4. The respective possessions of each individual, firm, company or corporation shall then be determined both as to the class or classes owned, and the quantity of each class owned, and all properties found connected with or placed under the control of a trust or combination shall be assumed to be a component part of the quantity of said trust or combination and be subject to a rate of taxation equal to what would be the mean or average rate imposed upon a property possessed of the united values of the properties included in said trust or combination.

Sec. 5. Each distinct quality of property, as determined by the class to which it belongs and its ownership and control (according to sections 4 and 5) shall be subject to taxation upon a progressive scale in manner as herein prescribed:

Upon all values of \$1,000 or less the lowest rate of taxation shall be charged.

Upon all values exceeding \$1,000 and not exceeding \$10,000 the rate of taxation shall be,

For the first \$1,000 above the original \$1,000 one and one-tenth times the lowest rate.

For the second \$1,000 above the original \$1,000 one and two-tenths times the lowest rate.

For the third \$1,000 above the original \$1,000 one and three-tenths times the lowest rate and there shall be added one-tenth to the rate of taxation for each \$1,000 of value, until the rate of taxation has become double

that of the lowest rate, and the capital has equalled \$10,000.

Upon all values exceeding \$10,000 and not exceeding \$100,000 the rate of taxation charged shall be,

For the first \$10,000 above the original \$10,000, one and one-tenth times the rate assessed against \$10,000.

For the second \$10,000 above the original \$10,000 one and two-tenths times the rate assessed against \$10,000.

For the third \$10,000 above the original \$10,000 one and three-tenths times the rate assessed against \$10,000 and a like increase of rates with increase of values shall continue until the capital has equalled \$100,000.

Upon all values exceeding \$100,000 the rate of taxation shall be,

For the first \$100,000 above the original \$100,000 one and one-tenth times the rate assessed against \$100,000 and a like increase of rates with increase of values shall continue for all sums in excess of \$100,000.

Sec. 5. Fractional values remaining after deducting the total of the units of increase, as \$1,000, \$10,000 or \$100,000, shall be assessed at the rate corresponding to the next higher unit of increase.

Educate a free people and it is impossible to enslave them. If the great body of people of Europe had been educated two hundred years ago their liberties would to-day rest upon a firm basis. The education of the masses of Europe in modern times has produced the widespread discontent among her people. Enlightenment of the human mind causes it to rebel against oppression. The people of the United States are being educated as never before, that is, the great body of the laboring and producing classes. The time has now passed when the people have to look to the village demagogue for his political knowledge. The farmers all take from one to three newspapers, and they read and study them as no other people do. In this fact rests the hope of the country to-day. While monopoly, aided by corrupt legislation, has been forging the chains with which to enslave them, the people themselves have learned how the thing was done and will soon break them asunder.—*Southern Mercury*.

The Sugar Trust.

The sugar trust is a combination to enhance prices that come home to the business and bosoms of men. It has raised the prices of every grade of sugar—that of refined sugar as much as four cents a pound. The business of refining sugar was reasonably profitable before the combination, but by arbitrarily raising prices the sugar people were able to divide a profit of \$10,000,000 in 1888, and for five months of the present year \$11,640,000. The sugar trusts profits are now estimated at \$3,200,000 a month. Their combination in restraint of trade has enabled them to lay a heavy tax on every consumer of sugar, from which the members of the trust will soon become enormously wealthy if not interfered with. It is not in the nature of things that they should not be interfered with, and the more they press their advantage the sooner it will be.—*Mortimer Whitehead*.

THE ELECTIONS.

The elections on Tuesday resulted in democratic victories except in Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and Kansas according to the latest reports received at this writing. The legislature in Iowa is still in doubt.

KANSAS:

Atchison Co: Democrats elect sheriff, treasurer, clerk of dist. court, surveyor and county commissioners. Republicans elect county clerk, register of deeds and coroner.

Brown: Register of deeds and treasurer democratic,—the balance of the ticket republican.

Bourbon: County clerk independent, balance republican.

Clay: All republican.

Cherokee: Judge independent, sheriff democratic, balance all republican.

Cloud: Everything Union Labor.

Cowley: The People's ticket is elected by large majorities. The ticket received the undivided support of the Alliance.

Douglas: Independent.

Decatur: Register of deeds and commissioner democratic, balance republican.

Doniphan: All republican.

Ellsworth: Register of deeds democratic, balance republican.

Franklin: All republican.

Ford: Register of deeds republican, balance democratic.

Geary: Republican county clerk, treasurer, coroner and sheriff. Democratic surveyor and commissioner.

Greeley: Republican except register and coroner.

Harvey: Everything republican except commissioner.

Hamilton: Democratic except treasurer and surveyor.

Kiowa: Republican except county attorney. Unofficial returns give a tie for this office.

Lyon: Everything republican.

Leavenworth: All democratic.

McPherson: Republican except surveyor.

Mitchell: Treasurer and commissioner elected on the people's ticket. All the balance republican.

Norton: Sheriff democratic, balance republican.

Osborne: Independent.

Philips: Republican.

Riley: Republican except county clerk.

Reno: Republican.

Barber: Republican.

Rush: Judge, county clerk, sheriff and register republican, balance democratic.

Rice: Smith (rep.) senator from the 36 dist. Bailly (dem.) judge of 20 dist.

Sedgwick: Democratic with perhaps one exception.

Smith: Republican with possibly one exception.

Stafford: Judge independent, balance republican.

Thomas: Republican except county clerk.

Woodron: Republican.

Truths Worth Repeating.

Funding is simply robbing the people on a grand scale.—Jefferson.

The bank is a union of the government and the money power—a union far more dangerous than church and state.—Calhoun.

Anything that the government will receive in payment of public dues is money, and good money, no matter what its form may be.—Henry Clay.

Why compel the people to pay interest on government credit through the bank, when said credit could be extended direct to the people without interest.—Calhoun.

Our only recourse and ample one for any emergency—treasury notes bottomed on taxes.—Jefferson.

The precious metals constantly varying in their own value, can never be made an accurate measure of other commodities.—Adam Smith.

Banks are far more dangerous than standing armies. Let bank paper be suppressed.—Jefferson.

The government ought not delegate this power (issuing money) if it could. It is too great a power to be trusted to any banking company what ever, or to any other authority but the highest and most responsible government.—Thomas H. Benton.—Ex.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is made especially for acute throat and lung diseases, such as coughs, colds and croup, and is admitted to be without an equal for those ailments. Its effect is to loosen a cold and relieve the lungs, open the secretions and free the entire system of all symptoms of cold. 50 cent and one dollar bottles are for sale by W. C. Spencer.

"An Ounce of Prevention."

Why take the chances of a long spell of fever and an expensive doctor's bill, when a bottle of Dr. Keller's Mountain Sage Invigorator and a dose of Mountain Sage Liver Pills will, if taken in time, prevent it? Remember, an ounce of prevention in your case may be worth many pounds of cure. For sale by W. C. Spencer, druggist.

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